# Remington Co. Plant Marvel Of Efficiency And Modern Machines

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mined upon the basis of efficiency.

Cameras used in connection with powerful microscopes and high candle power lights are able to discern even the molecular atoms of a polished piece of steel.

The photographic room discloses huge blue-print making machines and accessory machines for printing 600 yards of photograph per day, each strip three feet wide.

Enlarging cameras reproduce in less than five minutes, copies of booklets two inches square, letters, orders or drawings to squares two feet wide.

The copying of letters by stenographers for filing purposes is therefore eliminated to some extent and reproductions of orders are made quickly by negative. Five expert photographers are constantly employed.

### GENERAL OFFICE

The general office, located in the administration building and occupying the entire second floor of the section known as A-3, is magnificently appointed. It has walnut panels throughout, with 300 desks of the same material, fully equipped with typewriters, adding machines, dictaphones to obviate the double letter writing of stenographers, whose services are utilized mostly in filing papers and keeping records.

Each official with his staff is given an allotted space that is railed off waist high in walnut partitions, with swinging doors. Lighting is by the indirect pendent globe system.

The mailing and filing department is worthy of particular attention, for it is here that the distribution of the 7,500 letters received daily and an equal amount of outgoing mail is attended to and kept available.

One of the first rules of the company to be complied with by those seeking business is that every letter sent or received must be in duplicate. Thus, while the original may be on any officer's desk, another can instantly be located.

The filing is entirely done without index or numeral other than by name and part of operation to which it may refer. Thousands of index cards are thus eliminated in this unique and most novel of systems, said to have been utilized never before.

Among the labor saving devices utilized are sealing machines capable of closing 2,000 envelopes per hour, letter openers at greater speed, automatic stamping machines.

When received the original and duplicate copies of all letters are stamped with an electrically operated dating and time stamp and numbered with an automatic numbering machine. Subject numbers are assigned to and placed upon each communication, the correspondence being laid out and classified under a decimal system that permits of unlimited expansion.

In practical use, the number indicating the subject is used for correspondence, but this number is used in conjunction with and sub-divided by the numbers representing certain processes or operations common to all subjects. For example, a certain tool is number 746.7. The process of manufacture is -15. Therefore, for a communication regarding the manufacture of this tool the number would be 746.7-15, and all correspondence on this subject will be found in folder No. 746.7-15.

The original letter is sent to the officer interested, to be acted upon and returned to the subject files and the copy is immediately placed in the combined reference-charge-index file, where it is always available for ready reference.

### MAIN BUILDINGS

The main buildings, 13 in number, connected by 12 service buildings, each five stories in height, house the offices, machines, scientific, hospital, restaurant and wood-working departments. They are connected throughout their approximate half mile in length by central passage-ways or service buildings on each floor and beneath the lower aisle. A tunnel carries all piping and electric wiring is easily available.

The main units are individually supplied with heat and electric power. Numerous motors are utilized to drive all shafting on their respective sides. The power of these motors varies with the number of machines to be operated.

The service buildings are uniformly used as tool rooms and inspection departments on one side while the other contains locker rooms for foremen and men, open lavatories with hot and cold water, sanitary drinking fountains and toilets.

These buildings are numbered according to their unit and floor. Thus the administration building, the first in the row is lettered "A" the lower floor being numbered "1" and so on upwards and throughout the extension of units.

The guard system is so placed that no person in one section or department may pass to another without inspection of credentials. It is to prevent the obtaining of secrets through government spies that the involved guard system is said to have been employed.

From the forge shops and the woodworking kilns, to sections of this monster plant the rough product comes for completion and assembling. It is here that nearly 9,000 pieces of machinery have been installed or soon will be set, purchased from far and wide throughout the United States. Various parts, fixtures and tools are also made in the plant.

It is the arrangement of this machinery that attracts the eye and thought as one ponders upon the immensity of the project and the exactness of work required.

Here the majority of the 16,000 men eventually to be employed will work in three daily shifts.

In the big buildings of the plant gathered in their own departments, assemblers, barrel drillers, riflers, straighteners, boring mill hands, braziers, browners, die-sinkers, drill press hands, filers, grinders, gauge makers, inspectors, lathe hands, milling machine hands, polishers, profilers screw machine hands, steel hardeners, tool makers, wood-workers and scores of other artisans who will make up the new community of Remington city, a part of Bridgeport.

To enumerate the various classes of machinery obviously would be tiresome but it may be said that no department has less than 150 machines of a kind, that they run in batteries of from 20 to 100 along the window spaces where natural light may be obtained during the day, and that in some instances such machinery as the magnetic grinders, hold hundreds of parts firmly by an electro-magnet system, while big emery wheels work silently in their casings. Barrel lathes and engine lathes, milling machines and automatic screw machinery is found in abundance in a walk through the plant. They would be considered extraordinary in the ordinary factory but they become common among the quantity of exclusively used machinery found in the Remington factories.

Barrel boring and rifling are most delicate operations. They are accomplished by use of drills through which oil is constantly forced. The examining and straightening of barrels is an art as is also the browning, for no shining surfaces show upon a gun.

Into rooms where hundreds of men peer through rifled tubes of steel focusing upon one, two or more lines, on ground glass squares inserted in the window panes, the astonished sightseer gazes. So delicate is the work that no instrument has been perfected to equal the accuracy of the eye in focusing the shadow which indicates the trueness of the barrel.

According to U. S. government standards a rifle is composed of 123 separate parts, divided between the stock and grips, the barrel and the lock or firing and loading accessories.

It is 43 inches long, with a stock of wood 40 inches or extending to within three inches of the muzzle. Workmanship upon parts must guage within ten and one-thousandth of an inch as against one and one-thousandth used in ordinary mechanical work. The weight is 9.69 pounds, 1 1-2 pounds being allowed for the wood, three pounds for the barrel and one pound for the bayonet. There are four grooves in the rifling with one complete turn in every 10 inches.

Besides the inspector's rooms in the main building that contain thousands of minute inspecting apparatus and tools, the scalding rooms, oil refineries, and buffer making departments attract attention.

Of the 6,000 men now employed approximately one-third are said to be unmarried. They draw wages of about $110,000 per week or $5,720,000 per annum. When more than double this number is employed it will be seen readily that the pay-roll of this concern will alone distribute in Bridgeport fully $12,000,000 annually.

Wage scales and rates are kept accurately under control of the accounting department in connection with a corps of time clerks and clocks located in each service building. Upon entering the plant and leaving, every employe, from the highest to the lowest, is compelled to stamp his or her card. There are only 28 women, who are employed in the offices only.

### WOODWORKING DEPTS.

A larg section of the main buildings of the plant has been devoted to the woodworking division, which makes bayonet grips, gun stocks and hand guards. Enormous storage sheds and dry-kilns have been installed for scientific treatment of the wood.

Nearly 2,000 machines are devoted to sawing, turning and planing these parts.

Black walnut is the wood used, because of its toughness, lightness and failure to warp. The material is purchased in the South, sawed into rough models somewhat resembling a full length gun and shipped in carload lots to this city.

When taken from the cars they are piled in precise layers upon special metal supports or hand cars rolling upon wheels set on tracks. These hand cars hold 500 each. A large supply is held in reserve for the 20 kilns, located at the rear of the big building which hold 7,500 each or 150,000 gun-stocks.

They are kept in the dry kilns until properly "cured" and still upon tracks and wheels are then conveyed to the turning department, where in self-adjusting and automatic lathes, they are turned to proper shape. A drill press inserts all the lateral holes required. Thence they are taken to another machine that scoops out vertical and horizontal holes and cavities, each machine working almost humanly in its turns and twists and changes. They are then polished and receive their finishing touches.

### FORGE SHOPS

The forging department of the Remington Arms Co., while insignificant in comparison of space beside the great units that rise five stories on the easterly side of the grounds, are nevertheless a prime factor in the economy of production.

These buildings are five in number directly connected through their centers by a track upon which motor-driven electric trucks of two tons capacity handle the enormous weights of metals that are utilized.

One of the buildings is 193 feet in length. The other four buildings are 352 feet in length. The uniform width for all is 64 feet.

As one enters the first of the series of forge shops he is impressed by the vast quantity of metal dies that appear strewn about in apparent confusion, yet all properly marked. In a space not 10 feet square, 120 tons of steel dies for the drop hammers were awaiting placement. These blacks of planed and grooved steel bearing the impression of what is soon to be a rough blade or breach bolt vary in weight from 125 to 800 pounds each. A few machines, like huge laundry mangles, though of quiet action nevertheless are having internal trouble that would make a sand storm on the desert of Sahara peaceful in comparison, for, they are sand blasts used in rough polishing metal forgings and sharp-edged sand, in large quantities, is blown against the fragments within, under pressure of about 2,000 pounds to the square inch, or with greater internal pressure than ordinary dynamite develops when released.

As one progresses through the buildings from Boston avenue it would seem that the noise and din increases, as the arrangement of oil burning furnaces, punches, drop hammers, sheers cutting two inch thicknesses of steel like paper, braziers, annealers and sand-blasts is so completed that the most terrifically noisy operation is farthest from the streets.

Lined in their series of batteries, 150 drop hammers, each with its complementary oil burning furnace and steam jet behind, vie with each other in action. From the little quick acting tilting trip-hammer to the big compressed air drop with its 26,000 pounds impact, all is activity and each is drawing its quota of impressions from the 5,000,000 pounds of raw steel stored in the rear stock room. When in working shape it is estimated that the steel stock alone will average 20,000,000 pounds.

Those mechanics who have worked near only one tilting trip with 500 pounds pressure will appreciate the Remington plant with its batteries of 40 drop-hammers with an average impact each of 1,500 pounds and realize the noise of steam, glare of light and terrific din in which men must speak to each other by megaphone.

When it is further known that but for the clouded steam that blows at hundreds of pounds pressure against the red hot metal, flakes would be driven through the skin of the operative in the form of sparks, the reality of the sceno will be more impressive.

A flat piece of steel is inserted into a furnace. It is taken from the furnace and placed on a 500 pound die. A movement of the throttle and a 2,000 pound hammer falls with increasing velocity and rises. An impression like a relief on a metal frieze, is seen. It is thrown aside for a helper to pick up. Thrust into another furnace it enters trimming press, which cuts away the rough edges leaving a knife like instrument, black and coarse with red spots here and there. It is then annealed and then goes to the machine for finishing operations.

Similarly, from plain steel come locks, bolts, casings and other parts, while the little trips pound squares into cylinders and spheres or other phantastic shapes. Forgings, 175,000 daily, are now being made.

Incidentally, in connection with this department but not wholly related it is said that about 500,000 cubic feet of gas, purchased from the city tanks is used daily.

For metering this supply and determining the exact cost of each department, six of the largest gas meters in the world are utilized. Each of these, weighing a ton and a half are distributed in the departments supplied.

A view of one of these enormous meters shows that they are two feet thick by three wide by four feet in height. Each has a registering capacity of nine million cubic feet of gas with three inch supply pipes. They were made especially by the National Tufts Meter Co., of this city and in appearance resemble a huge safe in a business office.

### POWER HOUSE

Situated on the westerly side of the plant on the spot that was once the shore of Pembroke lake, which has ben dammed high and concentrated into a much smaller space than once it occupied is the power-house or heart of the great plant.

The building is 93x161x50 feet, and is equipped to furnish a supply of electricity little short of the kilowat total supplied by the United Illuminating Co. to the whole city of Bridgeport. It is said by engineers to be the most compact and up-to-date plant in the United States.

In the general construction of the building one side is employed in the generation of steam and in the holding immediate supply of coal. On the other side five directly driven turbine generators of varying capacity are located on an upper floor instead of upon the ground as is usual, while in the basement, ash-conveyors, exciters of novel construction, air-compression and steam-distributing piping alternate with ice-machines and heating apparatus.

The power section developes 12,750 kilowatts of electricity used in operating the one thousand motors, which in turn drive the machinery by overhead belting, in the big units; supplies live steam at two pressures and exhaust from the turbines at 150 pounds for various operations in the factory; supplies 1,500 cubic feet of air a minute for various purposes, at 100 pounds per square inch; makes ice water for the entire drinking supply; refrigerates ice throughout the factory restaurant and incidentally pumps water into the fire system at 60 to 100 pounds pressure.

Analysis of the various sections shows a small office, housing 15 electrical experts who have charge of the 4,500 miles of wiring in the factory, and care for approximately 21,000 electric lights, that illuminate the grounds, and buildings. Two 200 foot stacks the tallest in this city, 22 feet in diameter at the base and about 14 feet at the top, the latter for the purpose of a better draft, carry away the little smoke arising from the eight "high-setting" Babcock and Wilcox, mechanically-stoked furnaces, each 600 horse power rating, which forms a part of the biggest isolated plant, outside of the steel mills in this country.

The reason for the small volume of smoke is said to be the high setting of furnaces and the underfeed stokers. The mechanical stokers convey about 20 tons of coal an hour from the 800 ton storage bins above which in turn are fed from reserve supplies of approimately 20,000 tons, hauled to the elevators in special cars drawn by company locomotives.

Before the steam reaches the generators it is super-heated and is conveyed in especially constructed steam pipes nearly a foot in diameter. In the generating room it enters five turbines—two of 4,000 K. W. capacity, two 2,000 K. W. and one 750 K. W., each making 3,600 revolutions per minute, and producing an alternating current at 2,300 volts, 3-phase, 60 cycle transmission. The steam passes through various stages and the exhaust is taken off at 15 pounds pressures.

Live steam at 100 pounds pressure to the square inch for transmission to the rim-fire plant of the U. M. C. Co. nearly three-quarters of mile distant, is conducted in pipes for operating and heating purposes. Live steam at 100 pounds pressure is used for operating the enormous battery of steam hammers in the forge shops; at lower pressure for boiling kettles throughout the great factory. It is said that through this system, thousands of dollars in coal bills are yearly saved.

As the steam and condensed hot water is returned to the power plant it is conveyed to the surface of Pembroke lake and there sprayed high in the air to be cooled eventually to return to the boilers through a series of filters, thus saving water purchase from the city lines for boiler feed.

In the basement of the building the exciters, which are essential in furnishing current to the field of the big turbine dynamos and upon the operation of which the running of the entire plant depends, are very novel. That they may not stop in case of loss of power, in one form or another, they are both turbine and motor driven. This feature is the most up-to-date.

An oil filtration plant, which will re-filter all oil used in the machinery throughout is being installed. As this is purchased in quantity the saving will at once be apparent.

The ashes produced in the boiler room are now being used in concrete work on the premises. They will be sold later as even ashes are found to be a valuable commodity in this age of construction.

The plant also operates a blower system capable of disposing automatically of five carloads daily of baled shavings from the woodworking department.

### PASS SYSTEM

To enter the building on Barnum avenue, guarded by two sentry houses and a magnificent employment office, or to pass from one room to another, one must present a pass, duly stamped and countersigned. None is exempt from this necessity, be he works manager, office boy or merely one seeking admittance to the general office.

Although these forms are changed from day to day, week to week and month to month and the various forms of passes are subject to color fluctuation, a general idea of the rigid method employed and the impossibility of entrance excxept through favorable supervision may be found in these of the company's rules:

All persons must have passes. These must be shown whenever requested. Should a person so refuse he is at once handed to the captain of the guards for conduct to the main office and possible ejection from the grounds, arrest or discharge from employment.

A special form of pass, of which there are few admits higher officials to all parts of the plant, night and day. It also entitles the holder to remove packages. Holders of this pass are the only ones entitled to take persons not holding minor passes through the building.

Another special form of pass entitles the holder to visit certain buildings or portions of the grounds night or day as specified on the pass.

An employment office pass is good only for admittance to a certain building at a designated time. This is taken up upon passing the gate outward.

A pay-check pass, held by employes is good only during working hours of that employe and must be renewed the following day.

A monthly pay check entitles certain employes to entrance into certain sections of the building where he is employed at specified times.

A contractor's pass is issued for those working under contract that must be vised in a certain way daily, to be valid the following day.

A property pass must be procured to take clothing or other bundles from the buildings or outside the gates.

Paymasters obtain certain passes on specified days, that entitle them to freedom of the plant. Only officials of high rank are permitted throughout the entire plant, except in the case of special messengers in uniform and production engineers who must carry additional passes to those of their department.

### GUARD SYSTEM

Although extremely ramified the guard system may, for all practical purposes, be summed up under three headings:

A uniformed exterior system; an interior uniformed system and a system whereby un-uniformed guards are used both inside and outside, wearing a red badge bearing the sisignia of the company, when demanding passes or on other company missions. The inside uniformed officers who appear in gray suits are also special officers.

Of the outside guarding system much may be said, as all members are under the United States army system of relief, wear conspicuous blue uniforms patterned upon those of soldiers and are officers, as in the army or navy, from which service exclusively they are recruited.

These men work in eight hour shifts, live in a commodious building on Boston avenue outside the general plant, and are housed and fed in the company's building.

Their duties are to man all the outside gates and entrances to buildings, observe details of the work and intercept any person passing between buildings or on the grounds who has not proper credentials.

In case of fire they at once sound the alarm, protect the buildings and man the fire apparatus. In cases of accident they take immediate command, give first aid treatment and attend to the removal of the injured.

The outside guards are organized into three platoons, each under command of a captain, lieutenants and sergeants, distinguished by their shoulder stripes.

These outside guards are augmented by special policemen and a number of un-uniformed watchers who bar every doorway inside the buildings and observe passes, which must be carried conspicuously by the workers. They are armed with policemen's clubs to enforce order.

### WELFARE, SANITATION AND SAFETY FIRST

Under the direction of the officials of the Y. M. C. A., a welfare service has been instituted by the company for its employes. Through this agency, athletics and clubs of various kinds have been established and the grievances of men are investigated and remedied.

The Safety First organization is also a feature of the works under a competent engineer. This department has to do with the adoption of safety devices upon machinery. Guards are placed upon belting. Devices upon punch presses require the use of two hands before the hammer drops. In the matter of sanitary arrangements cuspidors are located in spots where needed, thousands of towels are placed near lavatories, sweepings are ordered at certain hours about machines by the "white wing" squad of cleaners and other measures for cleanliness are enforced.

Among the athletic institutions are the football and baseball teams. There are tennis courts at the rear of the buildings and a rifle team is in process of organization with the prospect of the finest ranges in the United States being established when open air shooting begins.

A mutual benefit society has been formed with several hundred members voluntarily contributing 25 cents a month. Although membership is not compulsory, the accident and sickness benefits are highly appreciated.

One of the chief duties of the welfare department is to settle disputes between employes, or their foremen. Should complaint be made by any employe that he is being discriminated against, this department makes accurate investigation, examines witnesses and, through the management, arranges for redress when due.

A large club-room, with bowling alleys, lounging rooms and billiard tables in the barracks building, is now being completed.

### EMPLOYMENT DEPT.

The employment department, occupying a building at the left of the main entrance on Boston avenue is like the helm of a ship. It is through this medium that the workmen of this great plant are supplied. With an accurate system of record, each applicant is considered and given a trial if circumstances do not disprove his written assertions. Nearly every class of man is employed, and no restrictions have been placed upon color, race or nationality. Capability is what is sought and frankness goes far in procuring employment. A rule of the company is that everyone is taken at his or her word.

### PRODUCTION DEPT.

One of the main divisions of the plant, which, as the power-house constitutes the heart, may be imaginatively as well as literally be considered the brain of the enterprise, is the department in charge of production.

On the third floor of the administration building is a corps of nearly 250 engineers, designers, draftsmen and other technically trained men drawn from colleges, great industrial plants and the ordnance departments of many governments.

Before one brick was placed upon the top of another in the massive structure that now houses them, they formed an organization. No machine, piece of steel, stick of wood or even piece of office furniture was bought before the production department knew where it was to go and in many instances had accurately mapped out upon a blue print chart its exact location in the plant and the operation that was to convey it from the railroad car to its first location on the floor.

When an order is placed with the company this department analyses its construction and devises the most economical and quickest way in which the multitude of operations necessary to the making of a gun or implement can be done. From its staff, directions of the most explicit kind emanate and improvement on system is made. Should this department cease work the entire plant must shut down.

### RESTAURANT

The restaurant, which is located upon the top floor, and occupies an entire section in the central portion of the plant has been especially equipped at an expense of about $40,000 to the company. This restaurant now feeds about 1,100 men at noontime in the main dining room and about 600 about the plant, at night about half as many again are served. Plans are being made whereby special service will be provided to take care of five or more thousand at noontime.

Dinner is served in relays from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 8:30 to 9 at night. The main dining room seats 600 men, eight to a table with cafetaria lunch counters about the walls to accommodate 150 more. Forty attendants conduct the work of the restaurant. A second dining room is provided for the officers. It seats about 60 and is beautifully appointed with handsome oak trimmed walls with tapestry pictures of hunting scenes.

The dining rooms are the only places where smoking is permitted in the plant.

The diner gets a tray with necessary plates, and passing before the supply chefs, takes what he wishes to a table. The menu is nourishing and the price reasonable.

In the officers' dining room, a more elaborate menu is served. A special electric grill is in operation, and refrigeration boxes are visible through glass sides.

At present the daily consumption of food comprises 450 pounds of meat, 800 quarts of milk, 48 loaves of bread, 75 dozen buns, 30 pounds of coffee, and 400 pies. The cooking is done on a battery of gas ranges; special gas bakeries produce 400 pies and 1,000 loaves of bread, and refrigerators make 100 quarts of ice cream daily. The ice plant produces a ton of ice a day.

As adequate space could be furnished for all the employes eventually to be cared for, a special portable apparatus known as a cafemobile has been devised to carry hot food to the men.

These cafemobiles consist of huge warming tables on wheels, containing coffee urns, and dish receptacles. The tables are so contrived that they fold into small space and may be trundled from one department to another, and there connected with electrical current to furnish the heat.

Eight cafemobiles have already been delivered, each capable of caring for 300 diners in various sections of the plant. All the coffee and food is contained in special electrically heated urns and dishes. A man walks up to the warming table and taking his tray, soup bowl, coffee cup and plate made of enamel ware, orders what he wishes. He eats at his bench or desk and returns the empty dishes.

### FIRE PROTECTION

A fire protection of the most modern kind has been installed throughout and about the big buildings. Two enormous tanks, each storing 200,000 gallons of water supply a stream at nozzle pressure of about 100 pounds. In addition, pumps forcing water at from 60 to 100 pounds send streams from the power house. A modern hose line for connection with outside hydrants is conveniently located in different sectios of the yards.

Inside, the buildings are equipped with a full sprinkler system, fireproof doorways between each section and fire-stairways for exit. On each floor at 500 feet intervals are kept a 500 gallon chemical tank and hose lines. Everywhere throughout the factory hand apparatus is available for instant use.

The guards, too, are trained to rally at once upon fire calls. There is a regularly appointed fire chief who is an experienced fireman and under him are several assistants.

### TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Telephone communication with the outside world is maintained through the Bridgeport exchange of the Southern New England Telephone Co., aided by a private branch exchange, which connects directly through extension stations upon the desks of the various officials and heads of the company.

Throughout the main and branch buildings the most modern of intercommunicating systems is used. By a system of numbers shown in the rotation of a disk similar to the combination on a safe, any one of the 160 interior telephone stations may instantly be reached.

An additional system known as the "call system" used only in the most modern and progressive offices and factories, is utilizezd, whereby if any official is wanted a certain number, corresponding to his name may be set and the alarm run throughout every room in the building upon deep-sounding gongs that penetarate above even the deafening noise of the trip-hammers as they pound to their accompaniment of hissing steam.

### HOSPITAL

A hospital service complete in its appointments is located in a central portion of the plant. Elevator service is convenient for stretcher bearers and wheel cots. The operating room is thoroughly equipped for operative, clinical or medical work.

A surgeon is in daily attendance, aided by graduate nurses. There are three rooms, and an ante-chamber. An office with full record cards and cabinets is maintained by the surgeon and his clerks. A clinic comprising a full pharmacopaeia, dressing tables and dressings, treats about 100 cases daily.

An operating room with emergency table, three hospital cots and a shower for heat prostrations, and lamps for eye-treatment is in evidence. Cases too serious for removal to a local hospital may be treated on the spot and the patient properly attended and fed during his confinement.

### TRANSPORTATION

While the outside traffic of the big plant is by cars drawn by railway and company engines, and by motor trucks and automobiles for which a large garage has been built, the interior methods are more interesting. In the main buildings, five stories in height and the forge shops, the distance from one end to another is little less than half a mile. It will readily be seen then that to walk through the buildings or convey material from department to department is no mean matter.

As one stares down the vista of the central passageways on any floor he looks upon a scene that would associate it with the sidewalk in any big city artery of travel. Hundreds of forms appear in motion until the last is lost in dim perspective.

Messenger boys, in uniform travel the plant every 15 minutes bearing messages. They accomplish the task on bicycle and the cry of "ahead" or "gangway" is familiar.

Transportation of any weight is accomplished by means of ingenious motor trucks, similar to those used by the baggage department of the Grand Central depot at New York Each of these trucks is motor driven by storage battery and can sustain three tons. So arranged are the loads upon the floor that the trucks have merely to back under them and carry off an entire pile of material.

In the woodworking plants, and kilns, tracks with special wheel trucks capable of withstanding heat of the ovens are used.

### REAL ESTATE DEPT.

So critical is the lodging and home situation in this city, which was already crowded when the Remington factory began its work, that it was found necessary by the company to begin erection of its own dwellings to relieve the situation.

For this purpose as well as for future industrial purchases a realty department has been found necessary. The first work was to canvas the city to ascertain the extent to which families and single men and women for both plants in this city, might be accommodated. For this purpose a corps of men and women assistants was employed.

Later large tracts of lands lying in the northeast section of the city were obtained and model tenements and dwellings were projected.

They are now under course of construction and nearly 100 have been completed. Built of hollow tile or brick, stuccoed, they comprise a living room, dining room, kitchen and three bedrooms to be rented for $25, although of the ordinary $35 rental type. The company is offering them for sale under small weekly instalments to employes of the plant. Several six family houses and large apartments have also been erected.

The company will continue building houses until all employes in need of homes are provided for.



## STEPNEY

Miss Edna Eastwood has returned to New Britain after spending her vacation at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. John T. Eastwood.

Edward Lyon has sold a horse and wagon to Boughton Noble.

Charles Nichols of Danbury, was a New Year's guest of his sister, Mrs. Stephen B. Hayes.

Harold Tomlinson has returned to Woodbridge after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stilson.

Perkins Nichols, a student of Browns University, has spent the holidays at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Nichols.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Booth have enjoyed a brief visit with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cramor in Huntington.

Edward Carning has spent a part of his vacation as the guest of relatives in Sandy Hook.

Henry Penny, who has suffered an attack of rheumatism, is improving.

Milon B. Hawley has purchased a new runabout.

Mrs. Wesley Edwards has visited her daughter, Mrs. Ober, in Milford.

Milton Ober returned home with her.

George Wiseman, who has been spending a couple of weeks with his parents, has returned to Bridgeport.

The Ladies' Aid society and Girls' club will give a supper and entertainment in the Methodist church parlors Dec. 7.

A pleasant social evening was enjoyed recently a tthe home of Stanley Joyce. It was his 20th birthday.

Miss Genevieve Wyckoff has returned here after spending a 10 days' vacation in Millstone, N. J.

Olive Corning has been a vacation guest of Miss Marion Johnson in Monroe.

### GREEK KING IMPROVING.

Athens, Jan. 4—Prof. Friedrich Krauss, of Berlin, and Professor Elsselberg, of Vienna, who are attending King Constantine, announce his condition is most satisfactory.

### KAISER SENDS THANKS FOR POPE'S GREETINGS

Berlin, Jan. 4—Emperor William has sent a message to Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, thanking him for his New Year's good wishes.

"I was especially gratified by the greetings sent me by you in the name of the Holy Father," the Emperor's message said.